

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

1. (Currently amended) A computer, comprising:

a processor;

a memory system;

a co-processing unit; and

a plurality of data registers for data exchange with said co-processing unit,

wherein said computer is ~~as~~ controlled to implement a method of increasing efficiency in executing a matrix operation that uses matrix data in a standard format, said standard format comprising one of a column major format and a row major format, said method comprising:

for matrix data stored in said standard format in said memory system, wherein said matrix data comprises data of any of a complete matrix, a complete submatrix, or a part of a matrix or submatrix, ~~separating~~ using said processor to separate said matrix data into blocks of data, each said block having a size p-by-q; and

rearranging by said processor and placing in a ~~storage~~ said memory system of said computer, for retrieval in a repetitive manner for executing said matrix operation, said blocks of data to be contiguous blocks of contiguous data such that said matrix data is represented in a nonstandard format that permits said matrix data to be moved from said ~~storage~~ memory system into a position for performing said matrix operation more quickly than if said matrix data had been moved as stored in said standard format.

2. (Previously presented) The computer of claim 22, wherein said co-processing unit comprises a floating point unit (FPU) and said loading said matrix data into said set of data registers comprises loading said blocks from said storage into a subset of data registers in said

set of data registers, using a deviation from a normal floating point loading instruction of the floating point unit (FPU) of the computer.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Previously presented) The computer of claim 1, wherein said size p-by-q comprises a 2-by-2 block.

5. (Previously presented) The computer of claim 2, wherein said deviation from normal floating point loading comprises a crisscrossing of elements about a diagonal of said blocks.

6. (Previously presented) The computer of claim 2, said method further comprising:

selectively, at least one of loading input data and storing a result of said matrix operation into or out of said co-processing unit from L1 cache or memory by at least one of a subset of optimal load and store instructions, said loading and storing being dictated by an optimal FPU loading or storage instruction.

7. (Previously presented) The computer of claim 2, wherein said deviation of said normal floating point loading instruction, in combination with said nonstandard format, provides a result data of a transpose of said matrix data to reside in said data registers of said FPU.

8. (Previously presented) The computer of claim 2, wherein said loading comprises a 2 x 2 crisscrossing technique.

9. (Previously presented) The computer of claim 6, wherein said linear algebra operation comprises one of a BLAS kernel and a factorization kernel.

10-16. (Canceled)

17. (Currently amended) A ~~signal-bearing~~ computer-readable storage medium tangibly embodying a program of machine-readable instructions executable by a digital processing apparatus to perform a method of storing information of a matrix in a register block data format, said method comprising:

receiving data for a matrix, said data comprising one of a complete matrix data, a complete submatrix data, and a partial matrix or submatrix data, said matrix data being stored in one of a standard column format and a standard row format;

dividing said matrix data into blocks, each said block having a size p-by-q; and

at least one of:

storing elements in at least one of said blocks in at least one of a cache and a memory in a format in which is elements of said block occupy a location different from an original location in said block

storing, for a repetitive retrieval, said blocks of size p-by-q in a memory in a format in which at least one said block occupies a position different from its original position in said matrix,

said register data block format converting the matrix data to no longer be in either of said standard column format or said standard row format.

18. (Currently amended) The ~~signal-bearing~~ computer-readable storage medium of claim 17, said method further comprising:

repetitively loading said blocks from said memory into a plurality of data registers so that a format of data in said data registers comprises a transpose data of said matrix.

19. (Currently amended) The ~~signal-bearing~~ computer-readable storage medium of claim 18, wherein said repetitively loading comprises a loading using a 2 x 2 crisscrossing technique.

20. (Canceled)

21. (Currently amended) The computer of claim 1, wherein said matrix operation is executed on a said co-processing unit of said computer and said position for performing said matrix operation comprises loading said matrix data onto a set of said data registers of said co-processing unit, said method further comprising:

repetitively retrieving said matrix data from said ~~storage~~ memory system in said nonstandard format; and

loading said matrix data into at least a subset of said set of data registers in an optimal format, said optimal format comprising a format of said matrix data in said data registers such that a minimal possible time is required to utilize said matrix data in said data registers in said matrix operation in said co-processing unit.

22. (Currently amended) The computer of claim 21, wherein said computer includes at least one of a machine architecture and an instruction set having one or more features that are less than optimal for executing said matrix operation in said standard format with said co-processing unit, and said nonstandard format of matrix data and said optimal format in said

data registers together provide a mechanism that overcomes said one or more features that are less than optimal for executing said matrix operation.

23. (Currently amended) A computer comprising:

a processor;

a storage; and

a co-processing unit,

said computer configured to implement a method of increasing efficiency in executing a matrix operation that uses matrix data in a standard format, said standard format comprising one of a column major format and a row major format, said method comprising:

converting, by said processor, at least a part of said matrix data into an ~~pseudo~~ optimal matrix format comprising contiguous data that no longer represents said matrix data in said standard format, each ~~pseudo~~ optimal matrix format comprising a subset of said matrix data that is predetermined to permit a loading of said ~~pseudo~~ matrix data from said storage into a said co-processing unit in an optimal format to perform said matrix operation, said optimal format comprising a format that allows a minimal possible time in said processing unit to utilize said matrix data in said matrix operation.

24. (Currently amended) The computer of claim 23, said method further comprising ~~successively~~ repetitively loading elements of each said pseudo matrix into said processing unit for executing said matrix operation, wherein said loading comprises ~~successively~~ repetitively placing data of each said pseudo matrix into predetermined registers of a register set of said ~~processor~~ co-processing unit in said optimal format.

25. (Currently amended) The computer of claim 24, said method further comprising:

processing, by said co-processing unit, said matrix operation on said data in said optimal format, a result of said processing being stored in predetermined registers of said register set; and

storing said result from said predetermined registers of said register set into ~~memory~~
said storage in said ~~pseudo~~ optimal matrix format.

26. (Currently amended) A computer comprising:

a processor;

a storage;

a co-processing unit; and

a plurality of data registers for data exchange with said co-processing unit,

said computer having at least one of a machine architecture and an instruction set having one or more features that are less than optimal for executing a matrix operation, said computer configured to implement a method of overcoming said disadvantage by software instructions, said method comprising:

rearranging, by said processor, at least a part of matrix data to be used in said matrix operation into a plurality of blocks, each block having size p-by-q, such that said matrix data is no longer stored in a standard matrix format comprising one of a row major format and a column major format, said rearranged matrix data in said blocks being stored in said storage as contiguous blocks of contiguous data in a nonstandard format,

wherein said nonstandard format of said matrix data is predetermined to allow said matrix data to be placed from said storage into a said co-processing unit for processing said matrix data in said matrix operation such that said disadvantage on said computer is overcome.

27. (Currently amended) The computer of claim 26, said method further comprising:

repetitively loading said matrix data in said nonstandard format from said storage into at least a subset of said data registers of said co-processing unit in an optimal format, said optimal format comprising a format allowing a minimal possible time in said processing unit to utilize said matrix data in said matrix operation.

28. (Currently amended) A computer comprising:

a processor;

a storage;

a co-processing unit; and

a plurality of data registers for data exchange with said co-processing unit,

said computer configured to implement a method of overcoming a hardware disadvantage on said computer relative to a specific processing on a specific computer architecture/set of instructions using said co-processing unit, said method comprising:

using first software instructions to preliminarily process input data by said processor ~~to be used in said specific processing on said specific computer architecture/set of instructions~~ in a manner to generate a first error relative to said specific processing; and

using second software instructions to subsequently process said input data in a manner to generate a correcting error relative to said specific processing,

wherein first software instructions in combination with said second software instructions overcome said disadvantage.

29. (Currently amended) The computer of claim ~~30~~ 28, wherein said specific processing comprises a matrix operation, said disadvantage comprises a non-optimal loading of matrix data from said storage into said co-processing unit, and said first error comprises storing

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matrix data in said storage in a format that converts matrix data from a standard column major or row major format into a nonstandard format predetermined to overcome said disadvantage when said data is subjected to said correcting error, and said correcting error comprises loading said data in said nonstandard format from said storage into said plurality of data registers using a non-standard loading format.